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THE

MIDDLETOWN TRANSCRIPT,

A Reliable Democratic Journal, devoted to

Local and General News,

Literature,

Agriculture,

And Politics,

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE.

Established in 1868.

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E. REYNOLDS.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Dec. 13th, 1873.

SPEECH OF HON. T. F. BAYARD

On the Bill to Repeal the Increased Salary Act.

Mr. PRESIDENT: I regret now, as I did then, that the law regulating the compensation of Senators and Members of Congress was changed in the manner it was at the last session. I warmly approved the increase in the salaries of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and only regretted the salaries of other judicial officers, equally meritorious, were not also advanced. I am convinced that it is for the interest of the public service that judicial salaries in the United States should be upon a higher grade than they yet have reached. There have been many causes for this opinion, and I may mention one reason which affects not only judicial salaries, but all others of public officers. The country must expect that the compensation of its public servants shall be affected by its general financial condition; and the unhappy introduction, by those in charge of the Government, of the use of an irredeemable paper currency, has so affected the cost of all living, has advanced and unsettled all trade, has brought with it so much demoralization in public and in private life, so much of inflation and speculation, that it is not rational or true to say that salaries which were proper upon this basis of a constitutional currency, of gold and silver, can be properly rated when paid in depreciated paper.

This poison which has been injected into the veins of our entire financial system by the introduction of irredeemable paper currency as money remains, to injure public service and public morals, and it has unquestionably diminished the power of men to live as comfortably upon the same pay as they could have done had this vicious change to paper money not have taken place.

I may say also that I approved then, as now, the increase in the presidential pay and that of the Vice-President, as well as that of members of the Cabinet. The question of congressional pay is one not of amount merely, but largely of public policy. It is not to be gauged by the requirements of a single officer, but it is one that affects the policy of a representative government in the most radical degree. The Constitution of the United States provides that members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives "shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States." This was not the case in that government from which our institutions were chiefly derived, because in the government of Great Britain members of Parliament, of either house, receive no pay whatever. That was a country of privileged classes, a country of established ranks. This was not to be so here. That was a country of ancient and accumulated wealth; this was a country struggling through suffering and poverty into existence among the family of nations—to be sustained with the simplicity of republican governments; and it was to enable any man, no matter what his pecuniary condition, to serve his country as a representative in either branch of Congress, that the Constitution of the United States, departing from the rule in England, provided that he should "receive a compensation" to be paid out of the Treasury of the United States.

Why, Mr. President, so broad is the question, that I doubt very much whether a far-reaching and radical change could be made in the whole structure and practical working of the government of Great Britain than to provide pay for members of Parliament. It would open those two houses to classes of men in that country who are at present excluded, simply because they cannot stay there without pecuniary compensation; and yet no law being made for their compensation, they are practically excluded by the result of such an arrangement. If any working-man, so called, should happen to be returned to Parliament, he would have to be maintained while there by the voluntary subscription of his constituents.

I will not say what a change would be equally created in the Government of this country were Congress to disregard either the letter or the spirit of the Constitution, and decide that Senators and Representatives should not receive compensation The word is not mere "pay;" it is "compensation," an equivalent for the services they are expected to render to the public. But should it be decided that the pay here should be merely nominal; should it be brought down to the pay of the day-laborer, and therefore totally insufficient to perform a class of duties and to meet expenses far beyond the imagination of day-laborers—what, I ask, would be the result to the American people? The Houses of Congress would be filled by men drawn from two classes—the merely rich, who would come here as a pleasant occupation, giving the influence and power to mould legislation in their own interests, to whom pay was a question of no moment at all, and the destinies and the control of the legislation of the country would pass into the hands of him who had the longest purse, without regard to his mental or moral qualities or efficiency as a representative; or there would be another class, even more dangerous, the greedy, needy, characterless adventurer, who would come here to grow rich by the result of his public action. Sir, there are many such—the lobbies of Congress are full of them. The people of this country know that if seats in Congress can be controlled by candidates outbidding each other in the cheapness, as to money, for which they shall give their valuable presence in these Halls, you not only will have no "compensation ascertained by law," but you will have men quite ready to pay a bonus into the Treasury for the privilege of coming here. There will be a premium upon seats in Congress; but at what a cost to public morals and to the real interests of the people! The men who come here poor would not remain poor long, and the history of their legislation would contain the bankruptcy and disgrace of the Government and improverishment of the people. It would be absurd, therefore, to pass measures which would fill seats in Congress with either of the two classes to which I have referred.

Now, Mr. President, there has been so much misrepresentation and abuse of the public mind as to the law passed at midnight on Monday, the 3d of March last, the general appropriation bill, the largest known to the Congress in amount, the most multifarious in its subjects, in which was contained the provision changing the salaries of Senators and Members of Congress; it has been subjected to so much wild, ignorant, coarse abuse, that it will require care for any one to discuss it and not be moved to some degree of indignation by the coarseness of the epithets which have been heaped upon the whole Congress indiscriminately.

I hope that I have a proper respect for a just public opinion, that I recognize fully my position, and my duty as a representative to obey a deliberate and just public opinion; in other words, that I should be a representative and not a misrepresentative. I shall make no boast of my independence of popular opinion—my actions must measure that—but I can only promise that my true opinions shall be always openly expressed in relation to public measures, and when that ceases my presence here shall also cease. In an effort now to enlighten public opinion I trust I shall not be found wanting; and it is with the intent to contribute to the truth of history in regard to the effect and meaning of the law changing the salaries, in regard to the policy of the present measure of repeal and amendment, that I desire to say what I do now.

The question of increased pay and of change in the basis of pay had been mooted frequently in other Congresses immediately preceding the last. There had always been an objection in some quarters to the allowance of mileage, which, in fact created a great inequality in pay between members of Congress. Several times it had been proposed to do away with the system of mileage, and as often the effort had been unsuccessful. An attempt was finally made to increase the compensation, I think two or three weeks before the adjournment in March last. It failed. It was voted down, and I think I speak but the common opinion of all men in this body when I say that no one suspected, at the time that it was resuscitated and sprung in upon this bill of general appropriation, that such action would be permitted by the majority to take place. It came upon us improperly; it came upon us when there was not time, owing to the date of its introduction, for its proper consideration and debate, and it found the Senate fettered by a rule adopted in respect to the debate upon appropriation bills, by which not more than five minutes were given to any Senator for the discussion of any feature in an appropriation bill or any amendment thereto. It was most unfortunate and most discreditable to the parties by whom it was engineered and to that majority which permitted such a trick to be successful; but such was the history of its introduction into this body.

It was proposed by the measure that came from the House that an equal pay of $6,500 per annum should be given to each Senator, Representative, and Delegate. What was the effect of that? It was to reduce the pay of nearly every member of this body from the more distant States. To that I desired then, as I do now, to express my dissent. I am not willing to see the pay in 1874 put at a less rate than it was in 1866. I may say that the change would have benefited me. My pay, with mileage, was a little over $5,000 a year. My home is not very distant. I have neither much expense nor annoyance in reaching it, which I do with convenience and frequency. My case was very different from men who come here from a great distance, abandoning their professions, cutting themselves off altogether from the possibility of giving attention to their private affairs at home. I therefore should have been, and am now, adverse to seeing any reduction in the emolument of Senators and Members of the House who come from the distant States.

Then the other question arose: If you will not reduce the pay of those gentlemen from the distant States, will you not equalize the compensation by increasing the pay of all others to the maximum of the pay and mileage of those from the more distant States? It was a question, therefore, of equalization of compensation, that the members from the New England States and the Atlantic coast should receive the same pay as was then allowed by the law to gentlemen from the more distant States. To men from Nebraska, from Nevada, from Oregon, from California there was no increase of compensation worthy of the name—a most trivial sum, amounting in some cases to little or nothing, and in one case absolutely compelling a Senator from Oregon, in order to equalize his compensation so that he should not receive more than $7,500 for the Forty-second Congress, to return to the Treasury the sum of nearly $1,500, his pay and mileage under the law of 1866 amounting to nearly $9,000 per annum. I do not think these facts have been fully considered by those who have indulged in such unhesitating denunciation, accusing the whole Senate, the whole House, of having "grabbed"—I think that is the favorite word—$5,000 each in money. Such a charge is not true in fact, nor in any way justified by the facts.

The pay-bill of March, 1873, did not increase the salary of one-third of the Senate to an amount worthy of notice. It did advance the salaries of the other two-thirds so as to make them about equal to the average of the pay and mileage of the first third of whom I have spoken. This is the fact. For instance, my pay by the law of March, 1873, was increased some $4,800 and upward, whereas the gentleman who then sat next me, my friend from California, (Mr. Casserly,) received an increase of about $800—$400 a year advance to him, and $2,400 and odd to me.

As I said before, there had been frequent objections to the allowance of mileage, and this was a proposition to abolish the mileage system, and to level up, and not to level down, the average compensation. It was a proposition to equalize, which has been wrongly construed to be a general increase of $2,500 per annum in all cases. I think I have shown that it was neither one nor the other; that it was, in a great measure, an equalization without increase of pay. It was, perhaps, in a still greater measure as to numbers an increase of compensation. To nearly one-third of both Houses of Congress, as I have said, the advance was immaterial—very slight indeed; and I have stated one case in which it created a very large reduction of compensation.

I have stated the circumstances under which the bill came here on Saturday night, March 2, and its reference to a committee of conference, compelling the session of the committee of conference on Sunday, the report of the bill on Monday near midnight, the adjournment of the Congress being fixed at twelve o'clock on the day following. Sir, it is a misfortune in our legislation on these large appropriation bills that at such a time, confused by the rush and pressure of business, overworked and fagged out as members are on such occasions so near the adjournment of Congress, opportunity for examination and discussion is not allowed, and you must frequently vote to defeat the whole bill, no matter how essential or meritorious may be the general character of its provisions, in order to object to a single vicious feature. On Monday night, when the report of the joint committee of conference was presented to the Senate—and I think it was toward midnight—the alternative was forced upon every Senator either to have a new session of Congress called by the President, or to let that bill pass with all its imperfections upon its head, with all its objectionable features You had the option, sir, and I had it, by my vote, either to signify my preference for a new session of Congress to be called in April, or allow that appropriation bill to become the law. I chose to vote for this general appropriation bill; and, looking at events as they have since transpired by the light of my present judgment, I approve to-day my vote of last March, believing the public interest to have been largely advanced by the non-assembling of Congress in April last—not alone because of its large pecuniary cost, but chiefly that the country was saved for a time at least from much vicious and injurious legislation.

Now, Mr. President, as to this question of compensation—this question of equivalent to members here for their services to the public. Reasonably speaking, a compensation, from the meaning of the word itself, should be sufficient, for that which is sufficient is no compensation. "The laborer is worthy of his hire." He is to be compensated. And then comes the difficulty of ascertaining what a just compensation is; still more so when, by the provisions of the Constitution, we are placed in the very delicate situation of fixing it ourselves.

In the course of my professional life I have served men to a greater or less extent, and by the results of my labors I have made my support; but there never has been a case of importance in which I would not gladly have referred the question of my professional compensation to some disiuterested competent person. And to-day, if it were possible for me to delegate this power and duty to somebody else, I should be most willing. But that is not the law; and it is our duty to fix this compensation ourselves.

Mr. President, in my opinion one of the chief dangers of our day and country is the devotion of citizens to their private pursuits, to the neglect of their public duties. If this Federal Constitution shall go down, if this experiment for human self-government shall fail, there will be few more to blame than those intelligent men who have grown rich in their private pursuits and allowed places of high public trust and honor to be filled by men less worthy and able than themselves, but who were willing at least to give their time to public service. Who does not know of the frequent advice to young men of talent and character: "Keep out of politics; stick to your business, to your profession, to your ledger, to your office, to your studio; keep out of politics!" This is the common cry which is accepted as wise, as just, as commendable, in a country which must depend for the elevation and the continuance of its government upon the best efforts of its most intelligent, its most able, its most conscientious men.

What is the consequence of all this un-American, worldly-wise advice to the youth of our country, too often followed by them? They have sought to make the name of politician discreditable. They have sought to make attention to public duties suspicious. And what has been the result, Senators? Has it not been a lower tone of public service? Has it not been a degraded tone of public service? I say that to a certain degree it has; for I believe if there should be an increase in honorable competition between men of intellect and character for public position, it would tend largely to the elevation of the tone of our service and to the benefit of the whole country. This Government is not an automatic machine. It is not to run itself. It calls for the efforts constantly, and oftentimes the self-sacrificing efforts of the ablest and the purest and the bravest to guide it on in the right direction, and keep it in the paths of honor and safety.

Now, Senators, if a large pay would of itself secure really the best men, if it would really fill Congress with statesmen worthy of the name, what measure of economy would be so beneficent to the whole people? The benefit to the people of even one pure-minded, clear-headed, patriotic man in the Congress of the United States, in either House, is not to be weighed in money; and scarce any sum in reason but would wisely be paid if that alone would secure it. I do not say that it would; I do not believe that by money alone such things are to be accomplished. The thing is for us to consider upon a question so broad as this, what is the just medium that will tend to secure the presence here of proper men capable of rendering valuable service to the country. A proper, respectable maintenance ought to be secured; no more. The representatives should not be harassed and embarrassed by constant pecuniary needs. A man is not to come here to save or make money by his office and position; such a man is unfit for the place, and falls far below a proper comprehension of its duties and responsibility.

How can you fix any sum which shall be in every case just to the different members of a body so large and varied as this or the other House of Congress—so much depends upon the character of a man's culture, his tastes and education, as well as the scale of expenditure to which he has been accustomed, so much depends upon the expense which the presence of his family, large or small, throws upon him? There are single men in both Houses of Congress, men of small families, men of large families. The natural expenditures of these are so totally variant in degree that it is impossible to fix a sum that shall not be too small in one case and perhaps too large in another. You are not to discriminate between members as to their pay, which must be equal; each must have the same. An attempt at discrimination would not only be odious, inquisitorial, silly, but, worse than all, it would be in violation of the spirit and meaning of the constitutional compact under which we find ourselves in this Chamber as the representatives, each of sovereign States.

It is impossible, therefore, to state a sum which shall in one case be entirely adequate and reasonable, and yet when applied to a second case may not be found totally different. Perhaps as a matter of comparison it would not be improper for me to say that, being unwilling when I came to the Senate of the United States to separate myself from my family, I brought them to Washington, and that here I live much as I live in my home in Delaware; perhaps more expensively, but certainly less comfortably; and yet the pay that would be ample for a single man has been insufficient for my necessary expenses, surrounded as I am with the responsibilities of the education and maintenance of a large growing family. Therefore I say, and without complaint, that the pay that might be ample for my neighbor would be insufficient for me; so that much more of my private money has been paid to support me in this city than I ever have taken from the Treasury of the United States.

I refer to this fact with hesitation and only as a matter of illustration. It is always optional for me, if I cannot in justice to myself remain here living on such a scale as I consider right and proper, to resign my place and go home. This is a privilege always open to me. It is one that I may take advantage of when I see fit, and until I do so I make no complaint whatever that my compensation has not been larger than it has been. All that I would ask is that it be equal to that of those around me.

But, Mr. President, I have not proposed to fix a sum. I found one ascertained by law when I came here. I knew what it was before I came. I never personally desired and never should have moved to increase it. I shall not move to decrease it, and I shall not permit, if my vote can prevent it, the salary and emoluments of any other Senator to be decreased from what they were when he and I entered the public service. If there be an advantage from mileage, which does not inure to my personal benefit, I propose that the recipients shall still retain it.

But, sir, the country is poor; the country is in great pecuniary distress; it has a heavy debt under which its interests and its people are staggering; its burdens are, in my opinion, very illy and unfairly adjusted. Our people in every section are the victims of an illy-contrived and dangerous system of finance, which has made panics inevitable, and by placing the entire banking system under the control of the central government, excludes the possibility of remedies which intelligent local self-government might, and in my belief would, suggest. To attempt relief is a present duty, and steps should at once be taken to do what can be done to mitigate this wide-spread distress. The first is a rigid economy in Government expenditures so far as is consistent with public interest. There is a just and righteous popular demand on this subject that should be respected, and I propose, so far as my votes here can, to respond to it. Let, then, economy begin here; let us replace the scale of our compensation to the point where it stood on the morning of the 3d of March, 1873. I simply desire to repeal the salary act of March 3, 1873, from this date This I shall vote for. Certainly I shall not vote for the amendment of the Senator from Indiana, which proposes that the increased pay, begining on the 4th of March, 1873, and continued to the present time, shall be recovered by charging its excess over the rate of $5,000 a year against Senators hereafter, until the amount they shall have received in the Forty-third Congress shall be equal to $5,000 a year, including the difference between $5,000 and $7,500 which has been paid from March 4th up to the present time.

My objections to that are twofold. In the first place it is entirely impracticable. In the next place I believe it to be unconstitutional. There is no such thing as lawful compulsion to pay back either the retroactive pay given by the act of March 3, 1873, or the prospective pay from and after that day. When the pay of members of Congress was ascertained by law it became their legal right to take that money. It was a vested right. It cannot be divested by any subsequent legislation. It was as much their money in law, was as liable to their debts, would have descended according to the intestate laws of their domicile, or could have been controlled by their last wills, as much as any other property which they possessed otherwise than by derivation from the Treasury of the United States. There can be no valid law compelling the restoration of pay which has been fixed by an act of Congress. The most you can do is to stop it by repealing the law and changing the rate. Your law in that respect cannot be retrospective; I deny that it can be retroactive.

But while there is no compulsion on this subject, there is a voluntary right which rests with every individual to decide for himself. If from any reason he should feel that he ought not to retain the increase of pay made retroactive by the law of March 3, 1873, or if he thinks that he ought now, upon the repeal of that law, to pay back into the Treasury the difference between $5,000 and $7,500 as paid since March 4, 1873, there is nothing on earth to prevent him. The way is open and easy. If from any motive, high or low, of high sense of conscientious duty, or the poor, low sense of meeting a temporary cry for popular favor, or whatever may be his motive, still his power of action is the same. There is nothing to prevent his not only giving his back pay, but he may give his future pay, he may give all his pay, and he may devote his entire private fortune, if he thinks that will make him a happier or better man or advance his political prospects with a sensible people. That is for his private judgment. He must act upon it as he sees fit. But you cannot take that money from him involuntary. You cannot do so by a retroactive law, and compel him to give up money which has by law been ascertained to be his. It having been so ascertained, you cannot declare it not to be his.

Why, sir, the effect of this would be to insist that Senators and Members who have drawn salary at the rate of $625 a month since last March, shall only receive $200 a month in future until equalization has been forced. Such a law would impose gross inequality in future pay, and I cannot imagine a more utterly dangerous precedent than to allow the Congress of the United States, or any majority of Congress, to declare that the pay of members of this body shall be unequal. Why, let me illustrate. The seat upon my left was the seat of a Senator from California, (Mr. Casserly,) than whom no more devoted public servant was in public life, whose absence subtracts from this Chamber and from the councils of this nation as much of pure, high character, culture, and ability as would be the absence of any other man now upon the floor of either House of Congress. Compelled by ill health, caused by over-devotion to the public service, he resigned his place as Senator on the first day of the present session Now, I do not know whether that gentleman drew his pay up to the first of December. We shall presently have an honorable successor to him in our midst. When that gentleman comes, what shall be his compensation? Shall it be fixed by law according to the Constitution, or shall it be fixed by the action of his predecessor, over whom he can have no control? Should Mr. Casserly not have drawn all his money, will Judge Hager, his successor, have a salary equal to $5,000 a year. Or should Mr. Casserly have drawn his money, shall that draft be charged to Judge Hager, and he be compelled to live in Washington on half the pay that all the rest of us may receive? Is it not impracticable? Is it not unjust? Is it not absurd? Is it not unconstitutional? Can you admit that, either for a month or a year or a session, a majority of the Senate shall say that between members of this body there shall be unequal pay? No, sir, there could not be a more dangerous admission, there could not be a power more fatal in its results, if it were carried out as partisans oftentimes will exert power. You could destroy the practical representation of a State here by refusing to compensate the men who come here as her representatives; for that would be the necessary result of admitting such a principle as is contained in the proposition of the Senator from Indiana.

The perfect equality of the States as States in this body in all respects—in numbers, in votes, and in all that goes to sustain them in numbers and votes—is a fact fixed by the Constitution, which cannot be destroyed by the votes of all the other States if one alone should object to it. No State shall, without its consent, by any amendment to the Constitution, be deprived of her equal suffrage in the Senate. And when you say that, you say this also, that when they are here, they are to come here in all respects on an equality with all the others; and therefore I insist that by the very federal nature of our Government, by the necessary intendment of the language of the Constitution, it would be totally without the power of Congress to say that some members of the Senate should receive one compensation and others a less sum. I trust that the Senate will under no circumstances ever permit such an attempt at discrimination to receive their assent.

Why, sir, it would be almost endless to picture the results of such a doctrine. A dominant and fierce majority might declare that so long as the political sentiment of a State was expressed in opposition to their wishes the pay of her Senators should be lowered to a mere pittance; and that when the State recanted her heresies, improved in virtue, and came to their way of thinking, then the pay should be increased to the higher level of those who were in accord with the sentiments of the majority.

Mr. President, this is all I have to say about this bill. The subject is not pleasant It has been rendered especially unpleasant by the manner of its introduction and discussion, in and outside of Congress. Charges, gross and unhesitating, have been made against men who simply differ in opinion on this subject. I believe as pure men as this body contains, or ever did contain, considered that it was for the public interest that the pay should be increased, and that it should be paid retroactively; and yet I did not agree with them as to the retroactive feature. Had it been in my power it never would have become the law. It brought to me personal gain, and I exercised my personal discretion and my personal privilege, without regard to any dictation, to do what I thought right with the money. My hesitancy in refusing to return that money chiefly arose from the fact that I might by any implication be held to reflect upon those of my fellow-Senators who differed from me. That was my chief objection to it; but, nevertheless, I followed my own opinion and my own conscience, and did not retain the money, but paid it back into the Treasury of the United States

I do not believe that if this question were understood by the people of this country there would be much, if any, objection to the equalization of salaries, so that those of us who live on the Atlantic coast should receive as much as those from a greater distance. The question as to what forms a proper compensation is a very broad one, and I do not care to pursue it further at the present time.

I believe I have said all I wanted to say on that subject, and I shall simply repeat that I shall vote against the amendment of the Senator from Indiana on the grounds that I have stated—that it is an utterly impracticable amendment, and it is forbidden by the spirit if not the letter of the Constitution. I shall vote for the repeal of the law of the 3d of March, 1873, so that the pay of Congress and the emolument of its members shall stand as they had been ascertained before I came into Congress and at the time of my entrance into this body. I believe that will be best reached by a simple clause of repeal of the act. I shall oppose the reduction of the salary of the Cabinet officers. I am called upon to express my opinion to my constituents whether the sum of $10,000, which the law at present gives to a Cabinet officer, is in excess of propriety and reason or not. I answer that it is not. I know that it is not, as I have been in Washington long enough to know the nature of the requirements made officially and socially upon them and their families.

Another thing, Mr. President. This bill also contains a clause repealing our action of last March in regard to the officers and employes of either House of Congress. I object to that. I am quite willing to go back to what my salary was when I came into the Senate, and I do not want any other man's diminished because he had certain mileage privileges which I had not. If they are diminished it will be against my vote; but in fixing the pay of the officers and employes of each House of Congress I am not disposed to think there was any error in the action of Congress last year. I hope they will not be reduced I do not think they are excessive. And, therefore, before the vote is taken finally on this bill, I shall move to amend it in two particulars. I shall move to strike out that clause which proposes to restore the rate of compensation of the officers and employes of either House to what it was in March, 1873; and I shall also move to strike out the second section, which reduces the pay of the heads of Departments.

I am perfectly aware that there is a

(*Concluded on Fourth page.*)

The Middletown Transcript

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

Edward Reynolds.

TERMS—$2.00 a year, payable in advance. No paper discontinued until so ordered, except at the option of the publisher.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.—Advertisements of 10 lines or less will be inserted twice for $1 00, and 25 cents for each additional insertion. Business cards, $10 per year. One-quarter of a column, 3 months, $8; 6 months, $15; one year, $25. One-half of a column, 3 months, $18; 6 months, $30; one year, $50. One column, one year, $100. Business Locals, 10 cents a line for each insertion. Marriages and Deaths inserted free. Obituaries charged for at regular advertising rates.

Local and State Affairs.

Agricultural Society.

In accordance with previous announcement a number of gentlemen assembled in the office of J. T. Budd, Esq., on Saturday afternoon last for the purpose of organizing a Society with a view to holding an agricultural and pomological fair in Middletown next fall. The room was well filled with a company of the most enterprising and substantial citizens of the town and neighborhood, showing the favor with which the contemplated organization is viewed. At three o'clock the meeting was called to order and Chas Beasten, Esq., of Odessa, selected for chairman. Mr. Beasten made a short and very appropriate address—urging the co-operation of all enterprising men in the move, and expressing his own hearty endorsement of the object in contemplation. At the close of Mr. Beasten's remarks Mr. Edward Reynolds was elected Secretary. Chas. T. Stratton next moved the appointment of a committee of five to report resolutions &c., to be laid before the meeting. Carried, and Messrs. C. T. Stratton, S. C. Biggs, T. J. Craven, Richard Townsend and J. T. Budd were appointed said committee, who retired for consultation and in a short time returned and reported the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, It is to the interest of all Agricultural Communities to more fully promote the advancement of Agriculture, Horticulture, Mechanical and Household arts, and

WHEREAS, This Peninsula has long felt the need of a united effort, on the part of her people to aid and further the development of her industries. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we form an association to be known and styled the Peninsular Agricultural and Pomological Society.

Resolved, That the meeting appoint a committee of seven to draft a constitution and by-laws for the government of said association and report the same at the meeting to be held on Saturday Jan. 24th, 1874.

The report was accepted and the resolutions &c. adopted. The chairman thereupon appointed, as the committee provided for in the last resolution, Messrs. S. C. Biggs, E. R. Cochran, Thos F. Dilworth, R. A. Cochran, Jr. Dr. W. F. Godwin, J. Thos. Budd and Wm Green.

Sewell C. Biggs, Esq., was then requested to address the assembly but asked to be excused, and Mr. J. T. Budd, at the unanimous request of those present, delivered a neat and most excellent address explaining the nature and intention of the proposed organization and the circumstances which first suggested its formation.

On motion of Col. J. P. Mead the meeting adjourned to meet at the same place, (Mr. Budd's office) on this, Saturday, afternoon (Jan. 24th) at two o'clock.

The Delaware Railroad.

AN IMMENSE INCREASE IN ITS BUSINESS.

The report of the Treasurer, submitted at the late stockholders meeting, in Dover, showed the road to be in a most prosperous condition financially, its income for the past year being, with a single exception, the largest yet returned. After paying the losses of the road, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, the sum due to them as interest on the stock and the per cent. agreed upon for operating expenses, there is then left a balance of $24,614. The following statistics appear in the report of the President:

Earnings from passenger's	$157,844 16	
Earnings from freight	368,298 76	
Earnings from mails and miscellaneous,	8,528 00	
		——$534,670 92
Deduct operating expenses, as per agreement with lessees, 72 per cent of gross receipts	$384,963 07	
Deduct dividends and interest on bonds, paid by lessee	125,093 41	
		510,056 48
Net balance		$24,614 44

These figures compare with those of the year 1872, as follows:

Passengers, 1872	$138,014 16	
Passengers, 1873	157,844 16	Increase, $19,830 00
Freight, 1872	302,831 60	
Freight, 1873	368,298 76	Increase, $65,467 16

Last year the deficiency reported by the lessees was $7,607.91, while this year there is the net balance stated above.

There is also due and uncollected from the branch roads connected with the Delaware road $10,420.77.

The Sinking Fund is now $147,960 80, showing an increase from last year of $14,611.50.

The break in the canal, and consequent damage to the railroad bridge, with the other injuries done the road by the great freshet of August last, diminished the revenues many thousand dollars, and to that degree affected unfavorably the showing this year, which remains, however, very satisfactory.

A Shooting Match.

We understand that a Grand Shooting Match for the championship is to take place at an early day between two of the most prominent citizens of Odessa, in which crows instead of pigeons will be used. Three hundred of these birds, it is said, have been caught, and the trappers are still busily engaged in catching more to be added to the number. The gentlemen are so nearly equally matched that it is thought that upwards of 500 crows will be frightened by being shot at before a sufficient number will be killed to decide the contest. The S. P. C. A. of Wilmington need not trouble themselves about the matter, however, as the law permits the killing of crows. MAJOR H.

Cold Weather, Ice &c.

The cold spell in the latter part of last week and first of this furnished, what many persons were very anxious for, an opportunity to fill their ice-houses. Those who have ice-houses at once went to work with all the force they could obtain to lay in their supply for the coming summer, and teams heavily loaded with ice or empty, hurrying back to be again loaded, made as lively a scene in the streets as is presented in peach season.

Not Overly Successful.

"Charley Shay's Colossal Troupe" didn't create the sensation in Middletown they expected to. In spite of their band marching and playing up and down Main Street to drum up an audience, they had rather a slim house, and their receipts were scarcely enough to pay expenses.

Foreign Minstrel Troups won't draw the audiences here that our Amateurs will.

Delaware City Items

[From our Del. City Correspondent.]

There was a shooting-match, Oyster and Terrapin supper held at Port Penn, on Tuesday last, which caused much excitement among our sporting men. We learn there were 250 crows caught for the occasion. There were several matches made between the different neighborhoods and Delaware City, the latter being the champion in each match; one between Port Penn and the Trap; the former the champion; another between the Trap and Odessa; the latter the champion. We learn that there is to be a shooting-match also at St. Georges in a few days. The crows are caught on Reedy Island opposite Port Penn in gill-nets. We were told by one of our crow merchants, who was down on the Island on Tuesday night the 13th inst., that the crows were so thick that they did not need any nets, that they lit on them, and he believing he could have caught thousands of them if he had had any place to put them.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Delaware City National Bank, on Tuesday the 13th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors to serve this year:—George Maxwell, Wm. D. Clark, Wm. Reybold, Barney Reybold, Clement Reeves, Arthor Colburn, Henry Cleaver. At a subsequent meeting of the newly elected board of Directors, George Maxwell was elected President and Wm. D. Clark, Vice-President. The Directors declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. for the past six months, clear of all taxes.

The Sunday Shool scholars connected with Christ Episcopal Church, will give an entertainment of Tableaux and Charades in Eagle's Hall on Wednesday and Thursday evenings next, for the benefit of the church. We have not had the pleasure of being at the rehearsals, but from what we can learn from others, we can promise our citizens a rare treat and we bespeak for them full houses.

A few days since as the sloop *Hellen*, loaded with rails, for New Castle, was being towed through the canal, she struck the side of the canal bank and knocked a hole in her, which caused her to partly sink. Her pumps being well manned she was kept afloat and was safely towed to her destination.

MARINE NEWS.—The sloop *Two Brothers*, Capt. Vandyke, Mate, Joseph Biggs, left this port a few days ago for Bombay Hook, on a ducking expedition. We understand they have returned with two "Land Terrapins and three Muskrats."

A few days ago, some of our Crow Merchants had penned up 155 crows, which were caught for some of the sports of Smyrna, but before they could get enough to fill the order, some one let them go.

The Delaware City National Bank has had an Electric Burglar Alarm put in the Bank, "to keep the Wilmington Burglars out, who are now boarding at New Castle.

The past few days our citizens and farmers have been very busy filling their ice-houses, the ice being from three to six inches in thickness.

The steamer *Major Reybold* discontinued her trips on Saturday last, we learn for a few weeks only, as there are some repairs needed.

The Peach Crop of 1873.

NUMBER OF BASKETS SHIPPED OVER THE P. W. & B. R. R

Mr. Chas. K. Ide, Master of Transportation, P W. & B. R. R., has furnished us with the following statement of last year's Peach Crop:

Stations.	*Baskets.*	*Stations.*	*Baskets.*
Baltimore,	17,227	Kennedyville,	1,500
DELAWARE R. R.		Lynch's	274
New Castle		Morton,	56
Kirkwood,	8	Chestertown,	301
Mt. Pleasant,	1,688	Millington,	26,526
Middletown,	1,210	QUEEN ANNE'S R. R.	
Townsend,	7,242	Sudlersville,	14,819
Blackbird,	558	Cox's,	3,155
Green Spring,	2,150	Price's	7,743
Clayton,	63,152	Carville,	432
M. & D. R. R.	120,372	Centreville,	693
Smyrna,	617	JUNC. & BREAK. R. R.	
Brenford,	17,646	Milford,	23,687
Morton,	33,192	Lincoln,	5,241
Dover,	70,330	Ellendale,	4,906
Wyoming,	108,516	Carey's,	1,092
Woodside,	11,729	Georgetown,	9,958
Canterbury,	29,267	Harbeson,	406
Felton,	48,434	Robbins,	598
Harrington,	59,112	Cool Spring,	495
Farmington,	28,146	Nassau,	376
Greenwood,	45,837	Lewes,	376
Bridgeville,	148,676	DOR. & DEL. R. R.	
Seaford,	96,479	Oak Grove,	13,839
Laurel,	148,163	Federalsburg,	8,679
Delmar,	36,515	Williamsburg,	3,091
EASTERN SHORE R. R.		E. New Market,	22,298
Salisbury,	32,355	Linkwood,	9,543
Forktown,	10,720	Airey's,	7,870
Eden,	7,477	Cambridge,	7,873
Loretto,	23,756	W. & P. R. R.	
Princess Anne,	21,422	Pittsville,	2,767
Newtown Junc.,	4,698	Wheleyville	382
Westover.	7,728	St. Martin's,	1,846
Kingston,	9,936	Berlin,	1,348
Marion,	2,166	Queponco,	1,728
Hopewell,	690	Snow Hill,	5,014
Criefield,	1,232	Costins,	3,165
KENT CO. R. R.		Newtown,	15,024
Massey's,	9,858		
Lambson's.	971	Total,	1,435,844

RECAPITULATION.

The following recapitulation of the above table shows the quantity of peaches collected upon each road, and finally sent North by rail:

P. W. & B. R. R.	17,227	Baskets.
Delaware "	959,658	"
East. Shore "	122,120	"
Townsend Branch R. R.	9,858	"
Kent County "	3,102	"
Queen Annes & Kent "	53,368	"
Maryland & Del. "	120,372	"
Junction & Breakwater R. R.	46,669	"
Dorchester & Delaware "	73,393	"
Wicomico & Pocomoke "	6,343	"
Worcester,	6,742	"
Worcester & Somerset "	18,192	"
Total,		1,435,844

SHOWING DISTRIBUTION.

	Baskets.
To Jersey City,	1,041,076
" Philadelphia,	313,762
" Wilmington,	16,432
" Miscellaneous points,	20,120
" Adams Express Co.,	44,454
Total,	1,435,844

By reference to last year's statement we find that the crop of 1872, shipped as above reached 2,067,576 baskess. This year's statement, reaching only 1,435,844 baskets, shows a decrease of 681,732 baskets.

Farmers' Grange.

Although no immediate result of Capt. Barr's able address last week on the Grange movement was seen, there yet appears a likelihood of something being done, as some of our citizens talk strongly in favor of joining in with the great national farmers' move. A meeting will be held this afternoon for the purpose of organizing, if thought advisable, a grange in this town.

Though the entrance fee, after the grange has been formed, is $5.00, those who aid in its organization will be charged but $3.00.

The Minstrels.

The concert by the Amateur Minstrel Troupe, next Tuesday evening, for the benefit of School District No. 94, promises to be a very fine affair. "Our boys" have done a good deal of practicing lately and this entertainment will doubtless be much better than the last one.

Minor Topics.

A Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals has been organized, in Wilmington with Rev. John Wilson, of that city, for president, a number of secretaries, and two or three vice-presidents in each hundred of the State.

The Anniversary of Forest Presbyterian Sunday School will be celebrated about the middle of February. The customary preparations are being made for the event.

At a meeting of the Congregation of the Forest Presbyterian church on Tuesday Messrs. Andrew Eliason, J. T. Budd, J. M. Rothwell and D. L. Dunning were re-elected trustees.

At the regular meeting of the Mutual Loan Association of Middletown on Tuesday night funds sold at an aveage of $1.80 per cent.

Our columns contain a large amount of New Advertisements this week which may be of considerable advantage to our readers.

Fifty-seven shares of Citizens' National Bank stock changed owners on Thursday at $56 per share.

Two Young Men Drowned.

On Saturday last three young men, named Clark, Leary and Hepbron, went down to the mill-pond at the head of Still Pond Creek, Kent county, Md., for the purpose of skating. They had not been on the ice more than ten minutes before it gave way beneath them and Clark and Leary were precipitated into water nine or ten feet deep. Young Hepbron at once hastened to the assistance of his companions, but owing to the weakness of the ice he could render them no aid, and both Clark and Leary were drowned. Hepbron mounted his horse (they had all ridden to the pond,) and rode in haste to Still Pond and reported the melancholy affair. The bodies of the unfortunate youths were recovered in about two hours after the occurrence of the disaster.

Sunday School Jubilee.

The Sunday School connected with the Saint Pauls' M. E. Church, Odessa, will hold their Annual Jubilee next Wednesday evening, 28th inst. We would advise all to go, as a pleasant time is in store for those who attend. The *St. Pauls'* always give the public a rare treat. Doors open a 7 o'clock, exercises to commence at 7:30 o'clock. Admission Fee 25 cents.

Sale of the County Farm.

Messrs. Reynolds & Co. of Wilmington, have sold the County Farm at Hare's Corner, containing 180 acres and two perches, to Mr. James Moore, for $90 per acre.—*Gazette.*

Maryland Affairs.

The Samuel Frazier farm, at Rehoboth, was sold last week at Princess Anne, Somerset county, under a mortgage, to Jacob Tome, mortgagee, for $4,000. This farm formerly belonged to Hon. James U. Dennis, and was sold by him to Frazier for $14,000. It contains over one thousand acres.

John Dillon, of Church Hill, Queen Anne's county, was arrested last week, charged with assaulting with intent to kill James Cahal, by firing two shots at him with a pistol. He was committed to jail for the action of the grand jury at the May term.

James B. Groome, trustee, sold, at Elkton, last week, a farm on Bohemia Manor, known as the Bryan farm, containing 196 acres, to Colonel George Davis, of Smyrna, for $14,000.

Business Locals.

Labels for books, packages, boxes, &c., printed on fine gummed paper, can be had at the office of the TRANSCRIPT.

Judgment Bonds, Notes and other Legal Blanks can be had on application at the TRANSCRIPT Office.

Business Cards, Letter and Bill Heads are printed at the TRANSCRIPT office as neatly and cheaply as can be done elsewhere.

For all kinds of job printing go to the TRANSCRIPT Office.

Highest cash price paid for all kinds of grain, by FOARD & COMEGYS.

Special Notices.

TAPE WORM, TAPE WORM, removed in a few hours with harmless Vegetable Medicine. No fee asked until the entire worm, with head passes. Refer those afflicted to residents of the city whom I have cured, that had been unsuccessfully treated at the Jefferson Medical College, on Tenth st., had taken in vain turpentines, the so-called specifics and all known remedies. Dr. E. F. Kunkel, No. 259 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia.

The Doctor has been in business for over 25 years, and is perfectly reliable. Call and see. Advice free. Removed tapeworm from a child six years old, measuring 20 feet. At his office can be seen specimens, some of them over forty feet in length, which have been removed in less than three hours by taking one dose of his medicine. Dr. Kunkel's treatment is simple, safe and perfectly reliable, and no fee until the worm, with head, passes. Dr. E. F. KUNKEL, 259 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Consultation by mail or at office free. [39-38

STRANGE BUT TRUE.

There is no person living but what suffers more or less with Lung diseases, Coughs, Colds, or Consumption; yet some will die rather than pay 75 cents for a bottle of medicine that would cure them. Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup has long been known in this world, and its wonderous cures astonishes every one that try it. If you doubt what we say in print, call at your Druggist, or Chamberlains, Middletown, and get a sample bottle free of charge or a regular size for 75 cents. The same can be had at Baker's Drug Store, Odessa. G. G. GREEN, Sole Manf'r., Dec 6th. Woodbury, N. J.

Few people unacquainted with physiological chemistry are aware of the quantity of iron in the blood, but all should know the importance of keeping up the supply, for debility, disease and death are sure to follow when the quantity becomes too much reduced. The Peruvian Syrup (a protoxide of Iron) supplies this vital element and has cured many chronic diseases.

ANOTHER

Entertainment!

BY THE

Amateur Minstrel Troupe.

This already popular troupe of Middletown will give another of their pleasing and entertaining concerts in the

Town Hall, Middletown, Delaware,

ON THE

Evening of the 27th of January,

For the benefit of School District No. 94.

Entire Change of Programme.

Tickets of Admission 35, Children 25 cts.
Reserved seats 50 cts. Ja 17-2t

Grain, Lumber, Feed, &c.

E. T. EVANS. F. S. COX. ISAAC JONES, Jr.

E. T. Evans & Co.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.,

GRAIN

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

COAL, LIME, FLOUR,

FEED, SEEDS,

FERTILIZERS,

Agricultural Implements, &c.

Best Lehigh and Schuylkill anthracite and Cumberland bituminous Coals on hand at all times.

Oct 18–tf.

J. B. FOARD. WM. A. COMEGYS.

FOARD & COMEGYS,

Grain Commission Merchants,

AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Lime, Fertilizers,

COAL.

FLOUR, MEAL, FEED, &c.,

ALSO,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Sole agents for HAMILTON'S CELEBRATED GRAIN AND PHOSPHATE DRILL.

Also agents for the

SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO,

Which we can sell on terms to suit the tightness of the times.

All kinds of COAL constantly on hand, and for sale at the very lowest cash rates.

STANTON MILLS

BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR.

Having opened our new store opposite the National Hotel, we will at all times keep on hand a full supply of the above articles, and hope, by a strict attention to business, to merit a share of the public patronage. [Aug 30–ly.

LUMBER & HARDWARE.

J. B. FENIMORE & CO.

OPPOSITE THE DEPOT,

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

Lumber and Hardware,

BRICKS, LIME, HAIR, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS

MOULDINGS, PAINTS, OILS,

GLASS, ETC. ETC.

Constantly on hand all kinds of

Building Material.

January 15—tf

LOVERS OF FINE POULTRY!

The undersigned would respectfully call your attention to the choice collections of

FINE FOWLS

which he is now offering for sale (for breeding purposes) at very low prices, considering the high standard of the their pedigree. The varieties consist of the following:

"DARK BRAMAS" bred from "WILLIAMS," "HERSTINES" and "IMPORTED STOCK."

"PARTRIDGE COCHINS," bred from IMPORTED STOCK.

"BUFF COCHINS," bred from "CHURCHMAN'S STOCK."

"WHITE LEGHORNS," bred from a splendid trio purchased of J. Boardman Smith, of Conn., one of the most successful breeders of this variety in the world.

BRONZE TURKIES, from B. F. Lewis' prize Stock.

EGGS of all the above for sale. Call and examine them, or address

HENRY CLAYTON,

MT. PLEASANT, DELAWARE.

P. S.—In order to make room for other breeding fowls, I will sell for *thirty days* Buff Cochins and White Leghorns for $5.00 per pair.

January 17, 1874–1yr.

FOR RENT.

A DWELLING-HOUSE and Stable, with 17 Acres of Land attached, in the village of Cecilton, Md. Inquire of GEO. A. FORD, Cecilton, Or B. F. H. CAULK Sassafras, Kent co., Md. Jan 17–3w*.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A good Store House & Dwelling, with Stable, &c., on High Street, Odessa, Delaware. Apply to J. THOS. BUDD, Middletown, or WILLIAM W. ARMSTRONG, Jan 3–8w* Odessa.

Dry Goods and Groceries

To The Public.

YOU ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO

CALL AND EXAMINE

THE

LARGEST STOCK

OF

GOODS

EVER BROUGHT TO OUR TOWN,

COMPRISING

ALL KINDS

THAT ARE KEPT IN A

First Class Country Store.

DO NOT FAIL TO CALL BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE, AS WE WILL MAKE IT TO YOUR ADVANTAGE.

RESPECTFULLY,

W. H. MOORE & CO.,

Oct 25–tf. MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS,

WRITING DESKS,

STEREOSCOPES,

CHROMOS,

Brackets of all Kinds,

Picture Frames

OF EVERY STYLE.

FINE LOT OF STATIONERY, &c.

We have this year made a specialty of Holiday Goods of all kinds, which we offer to our patrons at prices to suit the times.

D. L. DUNNING,

NO. 2, TOWN HALL,

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE.

MARKET HOUSE.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public and the citizens of Middletown particularly that he has taken the store-house on North Broad street, Middletown, Del., formerly occupied by David W. Eliason, having bought out his interest, where I will keep always on hand a well-selected stock of choice Groceries, Fruits, and Provisions, as well as a full supply of fresh Vegetables. Also, Fresh and Salt Meat, sliced, at all times. I will also keep an assortment of the

VERY BEST GROCERIES,

at very low prices. My stock will consist of the very best articles that the market can afford, and will give entire satisfaction to the most fastidious epicure. I will keep on hand a supply of Sauces of all kinds, viz: Ketchup, Celery, Horse-Radish. Canned Fruits of all kinds at low prices. Call and see and you will be satisfied. All kinds of Produce bought and satisfaction guaranteed. I will also buy all kinds of Poultry at market prices for CASH, and it will be to the interest of all to call on me before selling or purchasing elsewhere. Goods delivered free of charge.

Oct 11–1y S. S. HOLTEN.

Dry Goods and Groceries.

Great Bargains!

New Fall and Winter Stock

AT CASH PRICES.

Dress Goods of various styles at a discount of 15 per cent. from cash prices. Alpacas, Reps, Delaines, &c. Gentlemen's Wear,

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

And Satinets, all-wool and cotton-warp Kerseys from 45 to 90 cents per yard.

Blankets, Comfortables, Coverlids,

Lap Robes, Horse Covers, Home-made Kersey Suits, men's and boys' Overcoats and

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Gum Overcoats,

Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Gum Boots, Overshoes and Arctics, men's Fur Gloves, Caps and Capes, Ladies' Sable and Ermine Muffs,

CARPETS.

All-wool Ingrain Cottage, Stair and Hemp Carpets from 25 to 90 cts. per yard. Oil Cloth Suits, Buck Gauntlets, Gloves, and Mitts.

GUNS, PISTOLS AND CARTRIDGES,

Wads, Tubes, Screws, Rod Heads, Washrods, Ramrods, Flasks, and Shot Pouches.

Buyers will please call and examine our goods as we are determined to sell CHEAP.

S. R. STEPHENS & CO.,

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE.

Nov. 29–tf.

To the Public.

THE subscriber would call the attention of the public to his

Large and Well-Selected Stock of

GOODS,

Consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS, GROCERIES, BOOTS,

Shoes, Hats, Hardware,

Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Earthen and Stone Ware,

FISH, MEATS, &c.

And everything usually kept in a

FIRST CLASS COUNTRY STORE,

All of which have been selected with care, and will be

SOLD AT PRICES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TIMES.

Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere

NO CHARGE FOR SHOWING GOODS.

Charles Tatman Jr.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

apr. 9—tf

Special Notice!

TO THE PEOPLE OF MIDDLETOWN AND VICINITY.

MIDDLETOWN, DEC. 1st, 1873.

ON AND AFTER THE ABOVE DATE, THE ENTIRE STOCK of WINTER GOODS AT J. F. ELIASON'S POPULAR DRY GOODS HOUSE MUST BE SOLD, REGARDLESS OF PROFIT, AS HE WILL NOT CARRY STOCK OVER FROM ONE SEASON TO ANOTHER. PEOPLE IN NEED OF GOODS WILL FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO BUY HERE IMMEDIATELY, AS THE ENORMOUS LARGE STOCK MUST AND WILL BE SOLD AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

J. F. ELIASON.

Dec. 13–1y.

Send for self-measurement circular.

J. P. DOUGHTEN,

may 28–tf 410 Market st. Wilmington, Del.

Miscellaneous.

Wanted. Men and women to work at home: $20 to $50 per week; no capital required; best chance ever offered. For particulars send stamp to M. METCHAM, Fetter Lane, Philadelphia, Pa. Jan3-4t

The Magic Comb Sent by mail to any one for $1. Will change any colored hair to a permanent black or brown and contains no poison. Trade supplied at low rates. Address MAGIC COMB CO., Springfield, Mass. 4t

For Three 3-cent stamps

We will send THE AURORA (a paper size of N. Y. Ledger,) for 3 months, and as a premium any *one* of the following articles: 1 fine Chromo, 1 fine Photograph, 1 fine Bosom Pin, 1 fine set Sleeve Buttons, 1 fine Collar Button. Send at once to THE AURORA PUBLISHING CO., Springfield, Mass.

FOR

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,

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USE

WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS

PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES.

A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY.

Jan3-4t. For sale by Druggists.

EMPLOYMENT FOR ALL!

T. S. Arthur's last and greatest work, 'CAST ADRIFT,' is selling by thousands notwithstanding the times. It is intensely interesting & is low in price, thus having many advantages over higher priced and heavy books. A life of the Author presented to every subscriber. An agent who had never sold a book before cleared $100 last week. Discounts to suit the times. Circulars free. J. M. STODDART & CO., Pub., 720 Sansom St. Phila.

REIFF & CO.,

EXTRA FAMILY MINCE MEAT.

An article for Pies prepared ready for use, and superior to any in the market.

IT IS THE BEST! TRY IT! USE NO OTHER!

Sold by most Grocers.

Manufactured by F. CONROW & CO., 5 North Water Street, Philadelphia. No 22–12t

"CAMPHORINE."

The Greatest Discovery of the Age for the relief and cure of Rheumatism, chronic & acute, sprains, Bruises, Pain in Chest, Back, or Limbs, Stiff Joints, Strains, Glandular Swellings, Inflammation, Neuralgia, Bunions, Catarrh, &c. Will not grease or stain the most delicate fabric, which makes it a luxury in every family. Try it and be convinced of its great merit. Price, 25 cents per bottle. REUBEN HOYT, Prop'r, 203 Greenwich Street, New York. De 13–4t.

The Highest Medical Authorities of Europe say the strongest Tonic, Purifier and Geobstruent known to the medical world is

JURUBEBA.

It arrests decay of vital forces, exhaustion of the nervous system, restores to vigor the debilitated, cleanses vitiated blood, removes vesicle obstructions and acts directly on the Liver and Spleen. Price $1 a bottle. JOHN O. KELLOG, Dec 13–4t 18 Platt Street, N. Y.

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THE LEADING FIRST-CLASS PIANOS.

No other Pianos have the improvements. Prize Medal of the World's Fair, London, England, and the highest Prizes in this country awarded. Dec. 12th, 1873—3mos.

$2500 A YEAR

Made with our splendid COMBINATION PROSPECTUS. It represents sample pages and style of binding of 50 intensely interesting and useful books that SELL in every family. *Best thing ever tried by Canvassers.* Agents Wanted to make a permanent business on these works. Send $1.50 for Prospectus, the only outfit needed, choose territory and commence at once. For Illustrated Circulars and Liberal Terms, address JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Pubs., Phila., Pa. Ja10-4t

AUCTIONEERING.

W. A. HUKILL, Auctioneer.

Will continue to give his attention to the sale of personal and real estate as heretofore, and very respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public in general. P. O., Odessa, Del. January 3–3mos.

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First-Class Boarding and Day School.

FACULTY:

HUDSON A. WOOD, A. M., - - PRINCIPAL.

MRS. MARY WOOD,
MISS ELLA R. DAY,
MISS ACHSA M. GAZLAY, } Assistants.

WINTER TERM BEGINS DEC. 8TH.

For full information relating to the school, send for a catalogue. Nov 22–1y.

THE BEST OFFER YET!

$2.00 For

The Illustrated Christian Weekly,

From NOW to JANUARY 1, 1875.

The Best, Cheapest, most profusely illustrated, instructive, and entertaining Family Paper published.

SEE THE NEW FEATURES FOR 1873:

"William of Orange," serial history by John S. C. Abbott; "My American Holiday," sketches by Rev. J. W. Parker, of London; "Papers on Popular Science," by Jacob Abbott, illustrated; "Talks on Health," by W. W. Hall, M. D; "Modern Unbelief," articles by Prof. Christlieb, of Bonn, Prussia; "Familiar Letters on Preaching," by Rev. S. H. Tyng, D. D., "Occasional Contributions" from Rev Wm. Arnot, of Scotland. The old popular features, including Illustrated Sabbath-School Supplement (monthly) retained. Special Rates to Sabbath Schools. Specimen copies free. The largest cash commission to canvassers. Premium circular mailed free.

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THE OLD BANK

THAT NEVER SUSPENDS.

We Always Pay Depositors.

OYSTERS ALL THE TIME.

On and after Friday, Sept. 26, we shall be prepared to furnish Oysters

In and Out of the Shell,

By the Gallon, Quart, or Hundred. We have also made arrangements for the accommodation

Of both Ladies and Gentlemen,

And their orders for

STEWS, FRIES, &c.,

Will be promptly attended to. Mr. Wm. Kates will have charge of the Oyster Department, and his well-known reputation in the oyster business, we feel certain, will give entire satisfaction to all.

CAKES OF ALL KINDS

supplied for parties at short notice. Foreign and Domestic Fruits.

GIVE US A CALL.

Oct 4–1y, E. B. RICE, Main St. Middletown, Del.

great deal more that is important in this subject of compensation for public service. Certain it is that I am not in favor of illegitimate appropriations for expenditures; and as I am opposed to illegitimate expenditure, I wish to prevent that by a reasonable, legitimate appropriation. You have seen already how a habit has grown into the Executive Departments of allowances of a questionable nature for those conveniences which are essential to the prompt transaction of public business, and scandal has been created by it; but I think the best way to avoid these things is to make a reasonable appropriation, that shall not drive officials, high or low, into illegitimate methods of eking out an insufficient income

Mr. President, I think it of the last importance to the people of this country that they should have confidence in the integrity, the home-bread pecuniary honesty, of their representatives and of their rulers. It is the duty of every man to do what he can to establish that. It is his duty equally, in establishing confidence, to strike down in any place, high or low, dishonesty and peculation in officials. I rejoice, sir, that the public eye is turned in such criticism. It has not turned too soon; it cannot be turned too often or too closely; and I hope the day will come when any public official of the United States who is found engaging, directly or indirectly, in abuses of the privileges of his office by small peculations, by indirect and illegitimate gains, will be rebuked by a wholesome public sentiment of the country, and that no man in office will be found to sustain such conduct. And it is from high officials that the example can come with best effect, and the public service surely needs it.

Sir, I hope that public attention and displeasure have been aroused. I hope they will not slumber until these shall have been remedied. But, depend upon it, the people, who from a sense of honesty demand these reforms, are too just to ask for a sacrifice that is unnatural, and which cannot be performed except at a loss to the public service.

Select Poetry.

THE RIVER TIME.

Oh, a wonderful stream is the River Time,
As it flows through the realms of tears,
With a faultless rhythm and a musical rhyme,
And a broader sweep and surge sublime,
As it blends with the ocean of years.

How the winters are drifting like flakes of snow!
And the summers like buds between;
And the year is the sheaf—so they come and they go
On the river's breast, with its ebb and flow,
As they glide in the shadow and sheen.

There's a magical isle up the River Time,
Where the softest of airs are playing;
There's a cloudless sky and a tropical clime,
And a voice as sweet as a vesper chime,
And the Junes with the roses staying.

And the name of this isle is the Long Ago,
And we bury our treasures there;
There are brows of beauty and bosoms of snow—
There are heaps of dust, but we loved them so!
There are trinkets and tresses of hair.

There are fragments of song that nobody sings,
And a part of an infant's prayer,
There's a harp unswept and a lute without strings,
There are broken vows and pieces of rings,
And the garments she used to wear.

There are hands that are waved when the fairy shore
By the mirage is lifted in air,
And we sometimes hear through the turbulent roar,
Sweet voices we heard in the days gone before,
When the wind down the river is fair.

Oh, remembered for aye be the blessed isle,
All the day of our life till night,
And when the evening comes with its beautiful smile,
And our eyes are closing in slumber awhile,
May that "Greenwood" of soul be in sight.

LETTERS

To the Boys and Girls of the Middletown Academy, Delaware.

BY REV. JOSEPH WILSON.

No. 7.—FUNDAMENTAL STUDIES.

When I was a boy (more than sixty years ago) Reading, Writing and Arithmetic" were the only branches of learning taught in the common schools of the neighborhood where I lived. I passed my childhood and part of my youth, not more than fifteen or twenty miles from Middletown, in Cecil county, Maryland, about four miles north of Elkton. I had to walk two or three miles to a little log schoolhouse, where Master Miles—an old bachelor—tried to imbue the minds of his pupils with the principles of a common education.

I suppose it would amuse you very much to look in upon such a school NOW and see several rough slab benches, on which the smaller scholars were seated, conning their lessons at the top of their voices, and swinging their naked feet in harmony with the clatter. The elder scholars, who *wrote* and *cyphered*, sat on similar benches, though higher and placed in front of a slab or board fastened to the sides of the room. The exercises consisted in spelling, reading, writing and cyphering, and the school was closed with spelling words given out by the teacher, all the scholars able to spell standing in a row around the room. The head of the row was occupied by the best speller, and was a position much coveted.

Nevertheless, these schools were not to be despised; for if the scholar were diligent, he was enabled there to lay the foundation of future eminence in knowledge and other things. It is a fact well known that many of the most distinguished men of our country and the world had no greater advantages in youth than were afforded by the log school-house. Indeed, eminence in learning depends more on application and perseverance than on any external advantages, however great. Boys and girls sometimes undervalue these fundamental branches, and think them dry studies. If any of you neglect them, you will, hereafter, find out your mistake. Good reading, correct spelling and elegant writing are themselves, very great accomplishments, whose absence cannot be atoned for by even wealth and high position. A rich inhabitant of Philadelphia, about fifty years ago, at a social gathering, excited the laughter, if not the contempt, of his associates, when called on for a toast, by pompously rising and giving the following:—"Here's to the three Rs, Reading, Riting and Rithmetic."

He had, probably, never been in a log school-house or any other, in his boyish days; or if he had, he undoubtedly had played the "idle fool," who was "whipped to school," as saith the old, New England Primer.

My young friends, give special attention to spelling, or orthography as we say now. Keep your dictionary close at hand when you are writing a composition or letter, and never pen a word unless you are sure it is spelled correctly.

Good reading is of as much importance as good spelling; and in order to read well you must try to understand what you read and enter into its object and spirit, so that you may give proper emphasis and tone to every word.

Try if you can make four questions out of the following sentence—"Must John go to town to-morrow?"

Grammar, Geography and Astronomy were not taught in my log school-house, and we had no idea of their meaning. We knew more of bull-frogs than of Grammar; and if any one had asserted that the earth turned round on its axis we should have called him a fool, and should have met his assertion by saying, that if the earth turned upside down, the water would run out of the wells, and there would be a general upturning. I am glad you know better, or may know if you are diligent and teachable, as I hope you are. Good-bye.

Periodicals.

SCRIBNER FOR 1874.

The unexampled favor accorded to this Magazine by the public, enables us to enter upon the coming year with the means of making it more attractive and valuable than ever before to its large and increasing number of readers on both sides of the Atlantic. The serial story of the year,

KATHERINE EARLE,

by Miss Trafton, is a charming Love Story by a gifted writer, which is destined to a wide popularity. There will be Brilliant Novelettes, and the Best Short Stories, by Saxe Holm, Bret Harte and other delightful story-fellers. A series of striking and unique poems, with illustrations, "OLD TIME MUSIC," by Benj. F. Taylor, known for his brilliant contributions to the Western Press, will sing to us again the music of the Spinning Wheel, The Flail, The Stage Coach, The Mill, etc.

Portraits and Biographical Skethes of American Authors; papers on Dairy Farming and Stock Raising in Europe, on Household Decoration and Furniture, besides more than fifty other illustrated articles are now in preparation. The splendid series,

"THE GREAT SOUTH,"

the most important and expensive series of illustrated papers ever undertaken by any Magazine, will be continued through the year. In the December Number we complete the papers on Louisiana. The next in order will be The Lone Star State; The Mountain Regions of the South; The Iron Regions of Missouri, &c, &c. These, with the Essays and Editorial Discussions of Literature, Science and Art, Sketches of Travel, occasional poems and etchings, will make up a Magazine of Christian Literature designed to be the "BEST IN THE WORLD."

The Holiday Number of ST. NICHOLAS, our splendid new Illustrated Magazine for Girls and Boys, the finest ever issued, will be sent to all subscribers of Scribner's Monthly for 1874. Also the November and December numbers of St. Nicholas sent free to those who subscribe for both Magazines. The July number of Scribner's Monthly containing the introductory article of the Great South Series, sent to subscribers to Scribner who request it when making their subscriptions. Scribner's Monthly $4.00, St. Nicholas $3.00 a year, or $7.00 for both.

SCRIBNER & CO.,
Jan 3-tf. 654 Broadway, N. Y.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.

GREAT OFFERS FOR 1874!

A Five Dollar Mezzotint Engraving as a Premium to every person getting up a Club.

CHEAPEST AND BEST.

Peterson's Magazine has the best Original Stories of any of the lady's books, the best Colored Fashion Plates, the best Receipts, the best Steel Engravings, &c. Every family ought to take it. *It gives more for the money than any in the world.* It will contain, next year, in its twelve numbers

One Thousand Pages!
Fourteen Splendid Steel Plates!
Twelve Colored Berlin Patterns!
Twelve Mammoth Colored Fashions!
Nine Hundred Wood Cuts!
Twenty-Four Pages of Music!

It will also give Five Original Copywright Novelets, by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Frank Lee Benedict, and others of the best authors of America. Also, nearly a hundred shorter stories, all original. Its superb

Mammoth Colored Fashion Plates

are ahead of all others. These plates are engraved on steel, twice the usual size.

TERMS (Always in Advance) $2.00 A YEAR.
GREAT REDUCTIONS TO CLUBS.

2 Copies for $3.50, 3 copies for $4.50,
With a copy of the superb mezzotint (24 x 16) "Not Lost but Gone Before" to the person getting up the club.

4 copies for $6 50; 6 for $9.00; 10 for $14.00
With an extra copy of the Magazine for the year 1874, as a premium, to the person getting up the club.

5 copies for $8; 8 for $12; 12 for $17.
With both an extra copy of the Magazine, and the premium mezzotint, to the person getting up the club.

Address, post-paid, CHAS. J. PETERSON,
306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

☞ Specimens sent gratis if written for.

To the Public.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Middletown and vicinity that he is prepared with excellent Horses, Wagons and Carts to do all kinds of hauling at moderate rates. Proprietors of hotels and housekeepers will find it to their advantage to give him a call. Coal and lumber hauled at shortest notice Orders for baggage or other parcels, left at the Post Office, will receive prompt attention.

N. B.—75 Loads of good building Sand for sale.
Jan. 4—1y. WM. W. WILSON.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned, heretofore doing business under the name of E. Jefferson & Son, has this day entered into co-partnership with George W. Morrison, under the firm name of W. H. JEFFERSON & CO., for the transaction of the grain and general shipping business.

W. H. JEFFERSON.

New Castle, Del., December 3d, 1873-tf.

W. H. JEFFERSON. GEORGE W. MORRISON.

Professional.

JOHN A. REYNOLDS,
Notary Public,
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

J. M. BARR,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
CHESTERTOWN, MD.
Jan 17-3ms.

DR. THOMAS H. GILPIN,
Graduate of the Pennsylvania College of
DENTAL SURGERY,

HAVING located in Middletown, and succeeded Dr. J. J. Vanderford, respectfully offers his professional services to the public.

M. C. CONWELL. GEN. DAN. WOODALL.

Conwell & Woodall,
CIVIL ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS,
Room No. 9, Exchange Building,
Seventh and Market Sts.,
may 31-1y WILMINGTON, DEL.

THOMAS S. DUNNING, A. M. M. D.
Homœopathic Physician,
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

Has removed to Broad Street, opposite the Middletown Academy.

Office hours, 7 to 9 A. M.
" " 1 to 3 P. M.
dec 3—tf " " 6 to 7 P. M.

JAS. A BUCHANAN,
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law
NO. 41 ST. PAUL STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.,

Practices in the Courts of Baltimore City and adjacent Counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and also in the Supreme Court of the United States and of the District of Columbia. And attends to the

Collection of Claims against the Government

in the Court of Claims of the United States, and before the various Departments in Washington, D. C. [mar1-1y

REYNOLDS & CO.,
No. 915 Market Street,
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Conveyancers, Surveyors, Real Estate Agents, Collectors of Accounts, Bills, &c.

Houses and Lands rented, and rents collected; Loans negotiated; Titles examined; Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, and other Legal papers carefully drawn, and supervised by counsel permanently retained. Correspondence solicited. Reference furnished.

REYNOLDS & CO.,
No. 915 MARKET STREET,
Jan 11—6mos Wilmington, Del.

DENTISTRY.

J. J. VANDERFORD, D. D. S.
Graduate of the Pennsylvania College of
DENTAL SURGERY.
DELAWARE CITY, DELAWARE.

REFERENCES.

Hon. H. G. S. Key, St. Mary's co, Md.
Hon. B. G. Harris, " " "
Col. C. Billingslea, " " "
Dr. F. C. Neale, " " "
Joseph H. Key, Esq. " " "
Hon. B. T. Biggs, New Castle co. Del.
Rev. John Patton, D. D. " "
Rev. J. C. McCabe, D. D. " "
Hon. Hiram McCullough, Cecil county, md.
Rev. Henry Matthews, " "
Hon. Geo. Earle, late Ass't. Post. Gen'l.
may 13—tf

J. THOS. BUDD.
SUCCESSOR TO
GEO. W. INGRAM & CO.
Brokers & Real Estate Agents,
CORNER OF MAIN AND CASS STREETS,
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE.

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO THE COLLECTION OF
NOTES, DRAFTS, BILLS, &c. &c.

NEGOTIATE LOANS, PURCHASE & SELL STOCKS ON COMMISSION,
And offer for sale
Valuable Real Estate,
Comprising some of the most desirable Farms on the Peninsula.
Correspondence by mail solicited.

Refer by permission to the following named gentlemen:
Hon. R. C. Holiday, Sec. of State, Annapolis, Md.
W. R. Bergholz, Memphis & El Paso Pacific Railroad, N. Y.
R. Atkinson, Banker, 41 Broad st. N. Y.
Hon. Richard Schell, 50 Wall " "
Col. Blanton Duncan, Louisville, Ky.
Geo. Beir, Adj. General, Baltimore, Md
Seyfert, McManus & Co. Philadelphia.
Gen. Robert Patterson, "
march 17—tf

J. HERMANN'S
Monumental Marble Works
Corner Delaware and Union Streets,
NEW CASTLE, DEL.

Monuments, Marble and Enameled Slate Mantels,
Furnished at short notice, & on reasonable terms

REFERENCES.
M. M. CLEAVER, PHILIP R. CLARK, ANDREW ELIASON
Sept. 4—tf

M. E. DICKSON,
No. 35½ SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
DEALER IN
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
SOLID STERLING
Silver and Plated Ware
Suitable for Holiday Presents.

N. B.—Fine selection of 18 Kt. Wedding Rings on Hand.

Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles to suit all ages.
Dec. 10—tf

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED FROM Courts of different States for desertions, &c. No publicity required. No charge until divorce granted. Address, M. HOUSE, Attorney,
Nov 29-3m 194 Broadway, N. Y.

Time Tables.

Delaware Rail Road Line.

Fall Arrangement.

ON and after Monday, Oct. 20th, 1873, (Sundays excepted,) Trains will leave as follows:

NORTH.	A. M.	P. M.	SOUTH.	A. M.	P. M.
Delmar		12 00	Philadelphia	8 30	5 15
Laurel		12 15	Baltimore	7 25	2 55
Seaford	6 30	12 34	Wilmington	10 10	6 35
Bridgeville	6 48	12 52	New Castle	10 30	6 55
Greenwood	6 58	1 03	State Road	10 35	7 00
Farmington	7 08	1 15	Bear,	10 45	7 08
Harrington	7 25	1 30	Rodney	10 50	7 12
Felton	7 30	1 45	Kirkwood	10 57	7 20
Canterbury	7 43	1 58	Mt. Pleasant	11 07	7 31
Woodside	7 49	2 00	Middletown	11 25	7 51
Wyoming	7 56	2 09	Townsend	11 34	8 07
Dover	8 03	2 20	Blackbird	11 39	8 05
Moorton	8 14	2 31	Green Spring	11 48	8 11
Brenford	8 21	2 39	Clayton	11 55	8 27
Smyrna	8 05	2 30	Smyrna, arrive	12 10	8 37
Clayton	8 29	2 49	Brenford	12 01	8 24
Green Spring	8 34	2 55	Moorton	12 09	8 31
Blackbird	8 43	3 05	Dover	12 24	8 46
Townsend	8 51	3 14	Wyoming	12 32	8 54
Middletown	9 09	3 33	Woodside	12 40	9 02
Mt. Pleasant	9 19	3 43	Canterbury	12 45	9 07
Kirkwood	9 29	3 54	Felton	12 50	9 13
Rodney	9 33	3 59	Harrington	1 07	9 29
Bear	9 41	4 06	Farmington	1 15	9 38
State Road	9 45	4 10	Greenwood	1 26	9 49
N. Castle	9 55	4 20	Bridgeville	1 37	10 00
ARRIVE.			Seaford	1 48	10 18
Wilmington	10 15	3 55	Laurel	2 12	
Philada.	11 45	5 25	Delmar	2 25	
	P. M.				
Baltimore	1 05	8 10			

MIXED TRAIN,—Northward, will leave Delmar at 2 45 P. M.; Laurel 3.12; Seaford, 3.43: Bridgeville, 4.20; Greenwood, 4.40; Farmington 4.55; Harrington, 5 20; Dover, 6.34; Clayton, 7.21; Middletown, 8.20. Arrive at Wilmington, 9.55; Philadelphia, 11.30; Baltimore, 3.50, P. M.

Southward, will leave Phila. at 11.30 P. M. Baltimore, 7.30; Wilmington, 12. 55; New Castle, 1.20; Middletown, 2.28; Townsend, 2.45; Clayton, 3.18; Dover 4.00; Wyoming, 4.12; Felton, 4.40; Harrington, 5 05; Farmington, 5.17; Greenwood, 5.32; Bridgeville, 5.50; Seaford, 6.17; Laurel, 6.40; Delmar, 7.00.

The mixed train will be run subject to delays incident to freight business, and will stop only at stations where time is given.

NEW CASTLE TRAINS.

Leave New Castle for Wilmington and Philadelphia at 7.40, A. M. and 6.25 P. M. Leave Wilmington at 1.25 and 8.50 P. M. for New Castle.

SMYRNA BRANCH TRAINS.

Additional to those above, leave Smyrna for Clayton 11.30 A. M. and 7.35 P. M. leave Clayton for Smyrna 8.40 A. M., and 2.00 P. M., leave to make connection with trains to and from Dover, and Stations south.

CONNECTIONS.

At Townsend, with the Kent County and Queen Anne's & Kent Railroads. At Clayton, with Md. and Del. R. R. At Harrington with J. & B. R. R. At Seaford, with Dorcester and Delaware R. R. At Delmar, with Eastern Shore R. R., and Wicomico and Pocomoke R. R.

May 20—1y H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

For SASSAFRAS RIVER.

THE steamer "TRUMPETER" being now in complete order, will resume her trips on Saturday, the 1st of March, 1873, leaving Pier No. 5, Light street wharf, Baltimore, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10½ A. M., arriving in Georgetown at 4 P. M. Returning will leave Georgetown the alternate days at 8 A. M., arriving in Baltimore at 2 P. M.; touching at Buck Neck, Barnards, Betterton, Turner's Creek, Cassidays, Shalleross, and Fredericktown, going and returning.

We sincerely trust that the friendly relations hitherto existing between the steamer Trumpeter, her patrons, and the public generally, may never grow less; for the perpetuation of which we will ever be found striving our very best.

mar 1-1y WM. CUNDIFF, Capt.

Hotels, &c.

ODESSA HOTEL,
ODESSA, ELAWARE.

HAVING recently leased and refurnished this old established Hotel, I am prepared to accomodate the traveling public and permanent boarders in good style and at reasonable rates.

My bar will always be supplied with choice wines, liquors, tobacco and segars.

Odessa, from its pleasant location on Appoquinimink Creek and its wide, shady streets, and its vicinity to the great peach district, offers special advantages as a summer retreat from the heat of the cities.

By strict attention to business and the comfort of my guests, I hope to merit a liberal share of the public patronage. B. F. LIPPINCOTT.

Aug. 16-6mos.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
Opposite R. R. Depot,
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE.

HAVING taken the above well-known house, I am prepared to accommodate my friends and the public generally in first-class style and at reasonable rates.

The Bar will always be supplied with the choicest Wines, Liquors and Segars.

Patronage solicited. JACKSON BRIANT,
PROPRIETOR.
Formerly of Davis' Hotel, Phila.
Oct 11-6m

NEW HOTEL
At Townsend, Del.

TOWNSEND HOUSE.

OPEN June 1st. 1872, will accommodate the travelling public and permanent boarders at very reasonable rates. The bar will at all times be stocked with choice wines, liquors, Tobacco and Segars. Fine oysters in season. Hoping by strict attention to business to merit a liberal, share of the public patronage generally.

JAMES C. TOWNSEND,
June 8—1y. Proprietor.

E. D. BROWN,
SUCCESSOR TO
BROWN & GALLIGHER
IMPORTERS OF
FINE BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, &C.
AND DEALERS IN
RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKEY,
No. 11 South 9th Street, Philadelphia.
Jan 29—y

R. E. COCHRAN. JOHN NIX. J. C. HUNT.

COCHRAN, NIX & CO.,
WHOLESALE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
IN
FRUITS AND PRODUCE,
NO. 96 PARK PLACE, N. Y.

Poultry for Christmas and New Year a Specialty. In order to secure prompt sales of the poultry we should receive it at least three days prior to each holiday.

Consignments solicited. Dec 13-1y.

C. MAISEL,
TAILOR, (From Paris),
1321 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
21—1y

Wilmington Advertisements.

The Special Announcement below refers to both our Carpet and Dry Goods Stores. G. WORRELL.

Dry Goods—820 & 822 MARKET ST.,

Carpet Store—220 & 222 MARKET ST.
(OLD STAND.)

Special Announcement.

The late financial panic, having materially "reduced values" in all classes of merchandise, enabled our house to

PURCHASE FOR CASH,

cheaper lines than we have for years. As our settled policy has always been to "Protect our Customers," we ask the Closest Comparison of our Stocks and prices with any or all others. Our goods are suited to all classes, and to those in want we say

BUY NOW.

OCTOBER 30TH, 1873.

228 E. MOORE, 228

Manufacturer of FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING
FOR MEN AND BOYS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
ON HAND, MADE UP IN THE LATEST STYLE AND BEST MANNER.
ALSO, A GREAT VARIETY OF
PIECE GOODS, for Order Work.
Apr 22—1y 228 MARKET ST. Wilmington, Del.

Peach Trees and Plants.

MIDDLETOWN
NURSERY & FRUIT FARM.

Peach Trees a Specialty.

A full supply of No. 1 PEACH TREES of the choicest staple varieties. Also, a limited quantity of Early Beatrice, which is two weeks earlier than Hale's Early, and by severe tests has proven to be one of the very best shippers in the whole lists of Peaches. A few hundred of Foster's Seedling and some other new varieties. Also

APPLE, PEAR, PLUM, CHERRY,

and other fruit trees. Silver and Sugar Maple and other shade trees. Also. Evergreen and other ornamental trees. A choice lot of Osage Orange, Small Fruit Plants, &c.

Catalogues free. Send for testimonals concerning Beatrice. Call and see or address

E. R. COCHRAN,
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE.
Oct 11-tf,

PEACH TREES
AND
OSAGE ORANGE PLANTS
A SPECIALTY.

THE subscriber offers to his friends and the public generally a very choice stock of

Young Peach Trees,

(grown by himself,) for the Fall of 1873 and Spring of 1874, budded from the

Best Selections

of market and family varieties. Also, a large and fine lot of Osage Orange Plants for HEDGING and a general variety of small fruit plants, all of which will be sold on *reasonable terms* to suit purchasers.

I would prefer persons (wishing to plant) to see my Peach Trees before purchasing elsewhere, for I am satisfied they will be pleased.

HENRY CLAYTON,
MT. PLEASANT,
Woodside Nursery, Aug. 17, '73. Delaware.

Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees
FOR SALE,
AT THE
DIAMOND STATE NURSERY.

100,000 Peach Trees, including all the best varieties. Persons wishing to purchase are requested to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Apple and Pear trees, Osage Orange Thorns, Asparagus Plants, Strawberry, Blackberry, Raspberry and Gooseberry Plants.

For Catalogue and Price-List, address
JAMES T. SHALLCROSS,
Nov 8-3m. Middletown, Del.

LAND MUST BE CLEARED!!!

To make room for my immense Spring planting. The best opportunity ever offered to those who want to plant apples. I now offer 200,000 No. 1 Apple Trees, 3 years old, 6 to 8 feet high.—Thrifty stock, all warranted true to name. This stock must be sold, as above, to clear the land. I therefore offer it as follows, at one-third the usual price:

12c each, $10 per 100, $80 per 1000.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Catalogue of apples, and all other fruits, sent free on application. RANDOLPH PETERS.
GREAT NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN NURSERIES,
Jan 3-3mos. Wilmington, Del.

DELAWARE CITY
PEACH TREES.

THE subscriber, having again entered into the business of raising Peach Trees for sale, offers a fine lot of assorted fruit suited for this Fall or Spring of 1874. Having previously been in the business many years, he can come before the public with confidence that the trees he sells are the kinds he represents them to be.

Hoping to share a portion of the public patronage, he will attend to all communications promptly. *SAMUEL LEWIS.*

Delaware City, October 15, 1873-tf.

The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the country

$75,000,00
IN VALUABLE GIFTS!!
TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN
L. D. SINE'S
165th *REGULAR MONTHLY*
GIFT ENTERPRISE.
To be drawn Monday, Feb. 24th, 1874.
TWO GRAND CAPITALS OF
$5,000 each in Greenbacks.

Two Prizes $1,000
Five Prizes $500 } EACH IN } Greenbacks!
Ten Prizes $100

1 Horse & Buggy, with silver-mounted Harness, worth $600. 1 fine-toned rosewood Piano, worth $550. 10 Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each. 5 gold Watches and Chains, worth $300 each. 5 gold American Hunting Watches, worth $125 each. 10 Ladies' Gold Watches, $100 each 1000 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all,) worth from $26 to $300 each; Coin Silver Vest Chains, Double-plated Silver-ware, Jewelry, &c. &c.

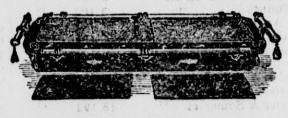
Number Gifts, 7,500 Tickets Limited to 75,000.

☞ Agents Wanted to sell Tickets, to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid. Single Tickets $1.00; Six Tickets $5.00; Twelve Tickets $10; Twenty-five Tickets $20.00.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

MAIN OFFICE, **L. D. SINE, Box 86,**
161 W. FIFTH St. CINCINNATI, O.
Nov. 22—1y.

FURNITURE.
UNDERTAKING.
UPHOLSTERING.



The undersigned respectfully announces to the citizens of Middletown and vicinity that he has on hand a large and well selected stock of handsome and durable

Walnut and Other Furniture,

which he will sell very cheap for cash. Buying at wholesale cash rates he feels assured that he can sell as low as the same goods can be bought elsewhere. By buying of him purchasers will be saved the freight on their goods from the city.

He is also prepared to attend to

Undertaking Work

at short notice, and in a manner excelled by none. Persons wishing Metallic or Wooden Caskets or Cases will find it to their advantage to call on him. He has, also,

TAYLOR & SON'S
Celebrated Corpse Preserver.

The Corpse may be dressed in the finest fabrics and not be soiled, (and can be seen at all times) as nothing but dry cold air enters the Casket.

GEORGE W. WILSON,
Practical Cabinet Maker and Undertaker,
Feb1-12m Middletown Del.

MIDDLETOWN IRON FOUNDRY
AND
MACHINE SHOP.

PLOWS and Plow Castings, Machine Castings of all kinds on hand or made to order
Particular attention given to Repairing Machinery. Cash for old Iron.

WM. L. BUCKE & SON,
Jan 4-tf Founders and Machinists.

Medical.

Iron in the Blood

MAKES THE WEAK STRONG.

The Peruvian Syrup, a Protected Solution of the Protoxide of Iron, is so combined as to have the character of an aliment, as easily digested and assimilated with the blood as the simplest food. It increases the quantity of Nature's Own Vitalizing Agent, Iron in the blood, and cures "a thousand ills," simply by Toning up, Invigorating and Vitalizing the System. The enriched and vitalized blood permeates every part of the body, repairing damages and waste, searching out morbid secretions, and leaving nothing for disease to feed upon.

This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhœa, Boils, Nervous Affections, Chills and Fevers, Humors, Loss of Constitutional Vigor, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Female Complaints, *and all diseases originating in a bad state of the blood, or accompanied by debility or a low state of the system. Being free from Alcohol, in any form, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent, infusing strength, vigor, and new life into all parts of the system, and building up an Iron Constitution.*

Thousands have been changed by the use of this remedy, from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, and happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

See that each bottle has PERUVIAN SYRUP *blown in the glass.*

Pamphlets Free.

SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Proprietors,
No. 1 Milton Place, Boston.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.
Feb 8-1y

DR. PIERCE'S
ALT. EXT.
GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

cures all **Humors** from the worst **Scrofula** to a common **Blotch** or **Pimple.** From two to six bottles are warranted to cure **Salt Rheum** or **Tetter, Pimples on Face, Boils, Erysipelas** and **Liver Complaint.** Six to twelve bottles, warranted to cure **Scrofulous Swellings** and **Sores** and all **Skin and Blood Diseases.** By its wonderful **Pectoral** properties it will cure the most severe recent or lingering **Cough** in half the time required by any other medicine and is perfectly safe, loosening cough, soothing irritation, and relieving soreness. Sold by all Druggists. **R. V. PIERCE, M. D., World's Dispensary,** Buffalo, N. Y.

Dec 2-8w

RELIEF IN NEURALGIA
FACTS SWORN TO

DR. J. P. PITCHER.—Being sworn, says, I graduated at the University of Pennsylvania 1836, and after 30 years' experience, perfected **Dr. Pitcher's Vegetable Rheumatic Syrup.** I guarantee it an infallible cure for Nerve, Kidney and Rheumatic diseases. Sworn to, this 28th April, 1871.
P. A. OSBOURN, *Notary Public, Phila.*

We Clergymen were Cured with it, and well testify any one will do as we have. Rev. Thos. Murray, D. D., Frankford, Phila. Pa. C. H. Ewing, Media, Pa. Rev. I. S. Buchanan, Clarence, Iowa. Rev. G. G. Smith, Pittsford, N. Y. Rev. Jos. Rogers, Falls Church, Va. &c. Afflicted should write Dr. Pitcher, Phila., for explanatory Pamphlet & guarantee, or it is $50 reward for an incurable case. No cure no charge, a reality. Sold by Druggists.

Dec 3-4w

FRANCIS DUGGAN,
St. Georges, Del.
MANUFACTURER OF

CARRIAGES
OF ALL KINDS.

Repairing done in a neat and substantial manner.

Patronage solicited. and satisfaction guaranteed.
Jan. 7—1y.

Register's Order.

REGISTER'S OFFICE,
New Castle County, November 21st, 1873.

Upon the application of Edward W. Lockwood, Executor of Alexander A. Laws, deceased; it is ordered and directed by the Register that the Executor aforesaid, give notice of the granting of Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of the deceased, with the date of granting thereof, by causing advertisements to be posted, within forty days from the date of such Letters, in six of the most public places of the County of New Castle requiring all persons having demands against the Estate, to present the same, or abide by an Act of Assembly in such case made and provided. And also cause the same to be inserted within the same period in the MIDDLETOWN TRANSCRIPT a newspaper published in Middletown and to be continued therein two months.

L. S. Given under the hand and Seal of Office of the Register aforesaid, at New Castle County aforesaid, the day and year above written. B. GIBBS, Register.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of the deceased must present the same duly attested to the Executor on or before November 21st, 1874, or abide an Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

E. W. LOCKWOOD, Executor.
Nov 20—2m. ADDRESS—Middletown, Del,

A CARD.

Robert S. Wilds,
FORMERLY OF KENT COUNTY,
Will be pleased to see his friends at
Jones Extensive Clothing House,
604 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
☞ Ready-made Clothing, and made to order.
Oct 11—3mos